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equally well for computation purposes, for the construction of graphs, and for ordinary use.

Additional features of the book are lists of the most important mathematical formulas from algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytics, and the calculus. These are followed by separate pages of carefully selected formulas from mechanics, surveying, strength of materials, mechanism, machine design, thermodynamics, electricity, and magnetism. The back part of the book contains a four-place table of logarithms, and short tables of natural logarithms, trigonometric functions, exponential functions, squares and square roots, cubes and cube roots, reciprocals, and hyperbolic functions. Finally, it contains eight sets of type curves.

Complete School Algebra. By H. E. HAWKES, W. A. LUBY, F. C. TOURON. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 507. \$1.25.

The "Complete School Algebra," which includes between the covers of a single volume—with the necessary adaptation and abridgment—all the material of the authors' "First Course in Algebra" and "Second Course in Algebra," is designed for those schools which find a one-book course best suited to their needs.

The first twenty-three chapters contain the greater portion of the work usually taken up during the first year. Then follows the review material, each topic being given a broader and more advanced treatment than is permissible in first-year work. New matter is used throughout, and many new applications are given in order to make a fresh and inviting appeal to the student. In the remaining chapters those advanced topics considered necessary by the best secondary schools are included.

First Principles of Algebra. By H. E. SLAUGHT and N. J. LENNES. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. Pp. 280.

The authors in writing this book have kept two aims before them: (1) To provide a gradual and natural introduction to the symbols and processes of algebra. (2) To give vital purpose to the study of algebra by using it to do interesting and valuable things. The equation is introduced and developed early, and the principles are codified in a few short rules. It is an interesting and carefully written book.

First Year Algebra. By WEBSTER WELLS and WALTER W. HART. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. Pp. 340. 90 cents.

This book shows some new blood has been infused into the older editions of Wells's book. It contains several excellent features and a student who had carefully completed it would have a good introduction to algebra.

Durell's School Algebra. By FLETCHER DURELL. New York: Charles E. Merrill Co. Pp. 507. \$1.10.

This is an attractive and interesting book. Its pages are well spaced and give an effect of simplicity to the text.

The introduction of formal algebra is gradual and the order seems teachable. One of the best features from the standpoint of pedagogy is the handling of exponents and radicals, their relation being used to advantage.

There are, as is usually the case, some features to which exception might be taken; for example, the failure to classify the cases of factoring under as few heads as possible, the emphasis given the vx method of solving simultaneous equations, rather than to the method by elimination of the independent term, etc.

Among other features worthy of mention are the historical material, the sets of review examples, the placing in the appendix of topics of doubtful value in an elementary course, and the introduction of material for problems, the pupils being required to make their own questions.

Plane Trigonometry and Tables. By FLETCHER DURELL. New York: Charles E. Merrill Co. Pp. 298. \$1.25.

This is an excellent trigonometry, both in subject matter and in arrangement. One of its strong features is the way in which the subject is made to appear reasonable by a clear exposition of the advantages of certain of its methods and formulas.

The tables are complete, containing tables for decimal parts of a degree as well as for minutes, and they are easy to the eye.

The methods used are, as a whole, modern and clearly set forth. The arrangement of logarithmic work is good, and the method of indicating the given and required parts of triangles is simple and effective.

In so strong a book, it seems a pity that the author should have overlooked so simple a generalization as should be used in the proof of the Law of Lines. It seems as if authors of trigonometry fix their minds so firmly on function of acute angles that they overlook the possibilities of angles of more than ninety degrees.

The Francis W. Parker School Year Book. Vol. I. By the FACULTY OF THE FRANCIS W. PARKER SCHOOL. Chicago. Pp. 140. Price 35c. Press of the Francis W. Parker School, 330 Webster Avenue, Chicago, 1912.

The faculty of the Francis W. Parker School, Chicago, has undertaken to publish, annually, a volume, entitled *The Francis W. Parker School Year Book*, consisting of a series of concrete illustrated reports of work actually done in the school.

This school is in the nature of an educational laboratory, or an experiment station in education. Being unhampered by the traditions that beset the average school, and free to experiment in any way with the content of the course of study and methods of organization and teaching, the school is endeavoring to carry out certain modern fundamental principles and aims in education—principles and aims advanced especially by Colonel Francis W. Parker, one of the pioneers in the modern educational movements in this country.